

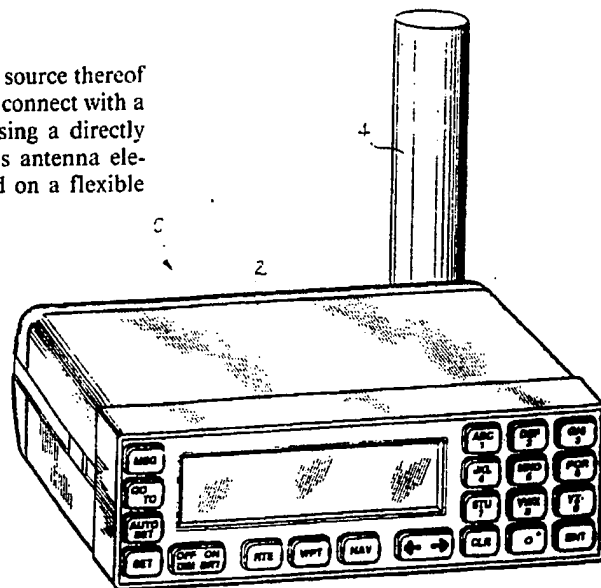
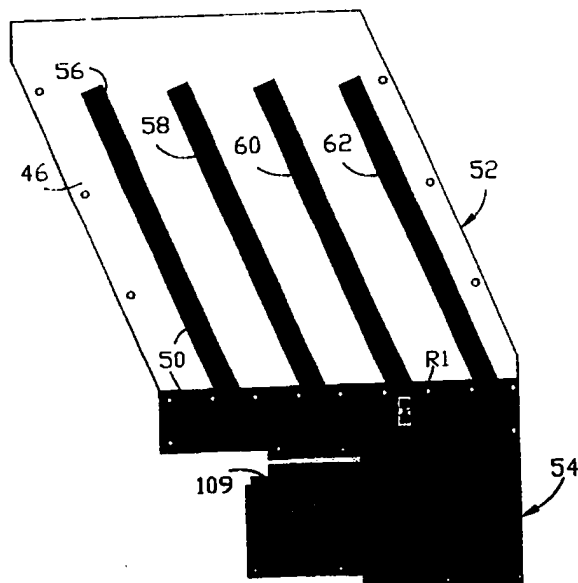
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(71) Applicant: GARMIN INTERNATIONAL, INC. [US/US]; 11206 Thompson Avenue, Lenexa, KS 66219 (US).			
(72) Inventors: BURRELL, Gary, L. ; 1100 Lennox, Olathe, KS 66061 (US). KAO, Min, H. ; 13303 West 83rd Terrace, Lenexa, KS 66215 (US). SHUMAKER, Paul, K. ; 1501 Lakestone, Olathe, KS 66061 (US).			
(74) Agents: DICKEY, Steven, R. et al.; Hovey, Williams, Timmons & Collins, 1101 Walnut Street, Suite 1400, Kansas City, MO 64106 (US).		Published <i>With international search report.</i>	

(54) Title: **PERSONAL POSITIONING SATELLITE NAVIGATOR WITH PRINTED QUADRIFILAR HELICAL ANTENNA**

(57) Abstract

A navigation unit (10) for receiving navigation signals from a source thereof such as global positioning satellites is configured to rack mount and connect with a remote fixed antenna and for detached, self-powered operation using a directly mounted helical antenna (14). The preferred antenna (14) includes antenna elements composed of a thin film of conductive material (50) printed on a flexible substrate (46) rolled into a tubular configuration.



+ DESIGNATIONS OF "SU"

Any designation of "SU" has effect in the Russian Federation. It is not yet known whether any such designation has effect in other States of the former Soviet Union.

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PERSONAL POSITIONING SATELLITE NAVIGATOR WITH PRINTED
QUADRIFILAR HELICAL ANTENNA

5 **Background of the Invention**

1. **Field of the Invention**

10 The present invention is concerned with a navigation unit for receiving navigation signals from a source thereof such as global positioning satellites. More particularly, the preferred navigation unit is configured to rack mount in order to connect with a remote, fixed antenna, and also configured for detached, battery-powered operation using a directly mounted helical antenna. The preferred antenna includes four antenna filaments composed of a thin film of conductive material printed on a flexible dielectric substrate rolled into a tubular shape in order to present the antenna elements in a
15 helical configuration.

2. **Description of the Prior Art**

20 The prior art discloses navigation units operable for receiving navigation signals such as those from global positioning satellites. Known prior art units include those which can be permanently mounted to a vehicle for connection to a remote fixed antenna, and include hand-held units which can be transported by a user.

25 The hand-held units include an attached antenna which must be held erect during the time required to receive and process the navigation signals. Receipt and processing of the navigation signals can take a period of minutes and holding the erect for the required time can become tedious. Accordingly, the prior art points the need for an economically manufactured navigation unit which can be both rack mounted to a vehicle, and which can be conveniently detached for personal use away from the vehicle without the need for precise, steady, and vertical alignment of the antenna.

30

Summary of the Invention

35 The present invention solves the prior art problems discussed above and provides a distinct advance in the state of the art. That is to say, the navigator hereof can be rack mounted in a vehicle or detached for personal use using an antenna which need not be precisely aligned with vertical.

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Broadly speaking, the navigator hereof includes a battery-powered navigation signal processing unit, a plug-in connector for coupling with a remote, fixed, vehicle antenna when mounted to the vehicle, and a directly mounted antenna for signal receipt during personal use away from a vehicle.

5 The preferred antenna includes a plurality of antenna elements composed of a thin film of conductive material printed on a flexible substrate which is rolled to form a tubular member. The antenna elements are arranged to present a helical configuration on the tubular member. More particularly, the preferred antenna also includes a preamplifier with some of
10 the electrical components formed on the flexible substrate from thin films of conductive material. Other preferred aspects of the preferred navigator are discussed further hereinbelow.

Brief Description of the Drawings

15 Figure 1 is a perspective view of the preferred navigator shown in the personal use mode with the antenna in the upright position;

 Fig. 2 is a rear elevational view of the navigator with the personal-use antenna rotated to the storage position;

20 Fig. 3 is a rear elevational view of the navigator shown in the vehicle mounting mode without the personal-use antenna;

 Fig. 4 is a left side elevational view of the navigator in the vehicle-attached mode showing a mounting rack in section and illustrating connection with a remote antenna;

25 Fig. 5 is a plan view of the outboard face of the substrate member of the personal-use antenna showing the printed lower antenna elements thereon;

 Fig. 6 is a plan view of the inboard face of the substrate member of Fig. 5 showing printed upper antenna elements and printed preamplifier components and circuit connections;

30 Fig. 7 is an exploded view of a portion of the internal components of the personal-use antenna illustrating formation of the substrate into a tubular configuration;

 Fig. 8 is a sectional view taken along line 8-8 of Fig. 2;

 Fig. 9 is a sectional view taken along line 9-9 of Fig. 2;

35 Fig. 10 is a sectional view taken along line 10-10 of Fig. 2;

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Fig. 11 is an exploded view of the components of the personal-use antenna; and

Fig. 12 is an electrical schematic representation of the antenna elements and preamplifier of the personal-use antenna.

5

Description of the Preferred Embodiment

10 Figs. 1 and 2 illustrate the preferred navigator 10 in the personal-use mode. Navigator 10 broadly includes signal processing unit 12 produced by Pronav International Inc. of Lenexa, Kansas and personal-use antenna 14 shown in the upright position in Fig. 1, and shown rotated to a storage position in Fig. 2. Figs. 3 and 4 illustrate navigator 10 in the vehicle mounting mode.

15 Processing unit 12 includes personal-use antenna connector 16 and remote antenna connector 18 both of conventional design. As shown in Fig. 4, signal processing unit 12 is designed to slide into a rack 20 having a remote antenna connector receptacle 22 coupled through the back wall of rack 30. Receptacle 22 is connected to remote antenna 24 by way of coaxial cable 26. With this arrangement, processing unit 12 can slide into rack 20 so that connector 18 is aligned with and plugs directly into receptacle 22. This eliminates the need for manual connection required in the prior art. Similarly, signal processing unit 12 can be easily removed from rack 20 with connector 18 and receptacle 22 becoming uncoupled as unit 12 is removed.

25 After removal from rack 20, antenna 14 is conveniently connected to connector 16 to place navigator 10 in the personal-use mode. Advantageously, a shoulder slung bag can be provided for carrying navigator 10 until needed for use. When needed, navigator 10 is removed from the carrying bag and antenna 14 coupled to connector 16 and then rotated to the upright position for signal reception. When use is complete, antenna 14 can be rotated to the storage position and navigator 10 replaced in the carrying bag. In the alternative, the carrying bag can be provided with an appropriately located opening so that antenna 14 can be rotated between the upright and storage positions without removal of navigator 10 from the carrying bag.

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As those skilled in the art will appreciate, the ability to place navigator 10 in either the vehicle mounted or personal-use mode greatly enhances navigation capabilities. That is to say, with the unique design of navigator 10, is no longer necessary to purchase separate vehicle mounted and hand-held navigators but rather, navigator 10 can be used in either mode. Additionally, as explained further hereinbelow, antenna 14 is designed for signal reception sensitivity about 15 degrees below horizontal which means that navigator 10 need not be held perfectly upright during personal use.

Figs. 5-12 illustrate personal-use antenna 14 which includes signal receiving assembly 28, housing 30, and connector assembly 32 (Figs. 7 and 11). Signal receiving assembly 28 includes antenna body 34, crossover arms 36, 38, support disk 40, preamplifier 41, and preamplifier backing and support plate 42.

Antenna body 34 includes dielectric substrate 44 composed of 0.010 inch thick TEFLON presenting outboard face 46 and inboard face 48, and further includes printed conductor material 50. As illustrated in Figs. 5 and 6, substrate 44 is configured initially as a flat sheet with conductor material 50 printed on faces 46 and 48 thereof using conventional printed circuit board techniques. More particularly, conductor material 50 is illustrated in solid black in Figs. 5 and 6 and are composed of one-half ounce per square inch rolled copper with is "pre-tinned" to minimize oxidization and allow soldering of components thereto.

Turning now to Fig. 5, substrate outboard face 46 presents lower antenna section 52 and shield section 54. In antenna section 52, conductor material 50 is configured as shown to present four elongated lower antenna elements 56, 58, 60, and 62. As illustrated, lower elements 56-62 do not extend to the upper edge of face 46 but are instead spaced therefrom. In shield section 54, conductor material 50 covers substantially all of this section in order to present an electromagnetic shield for the opposed portion of inboard face 48.

Inboard face 48 (Fig. 6) includes upper antenna section 64, signal filter section 66, and preamplifier section 68. In upper antenna section 64, conductor material 50 is configured to present four upper antenna elements 70, 72, 74, and 76 as shown which correspond to face-opposed lower elements 56-62 respectively. More particularly, with reference to both Figs.

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5 and 6, upper elements 70 extend downwardly from the upper edge of face 48 a distance equal to spacing of lower elements 56-62 from the upper edge of face 46. In this way, the lower ends of upper elements 70 are capacitively coupled with the upper ends of lower elements 56-62 in order to form part of the antenna resonance loop along with crossover arms 36, 38.

In signal filter section 66, conductor material 50 is configured as shown to form a 180 degree delay line and a low pass filter as explained further hereinbelow in connection with preamplifier 41 illustrated in Fig. 12. The conductors printed on preamplifier section 68 are configured to form inductors included as part of preamplifier 41 and to form a printed circuit board for the remaining components of preamplifier 41 (Fig. 12).

Fig. 12 is a schematic diagram of the signal handling components of antenna 14 with conductor material 50 schematically illustrated by the heavy black lines. As illustrated, the lower ends of lower antenna elements 56-62 are connected to the conductors of shield section 54 at ground potential. Crossover arm 36 interconnects the upper ends of upper antenna elements 72 and 76, and crossover arm 38 interconnects the upper ends of upper elements 70 and 74.

As discussed above, the upper ends of lower antenna elements 56-62 are capacitively coupled with the lower ends of upper antenna elements 70-76 through dielectric substrate 44 at feed points 78, 80, 82, and 84 respectively (Figs. 6 and 12). With this capacitive coupling, antenna feed is accomplished at the 50 ohm point in the antenna resonance loop. The thickness of substrate 44 provides a 0.010 inch gap between the antenna at feed points 78-84. Signal feed at these coupling points is particularly advantageous for reception of signals at global positioning satellite frequencies of 1575.42 megahertz. That is to say, these feed points are at the 50 ohm matched impedance in the antenna resonance loop and result in relatively high signal voltage at substantially zero mismatch.

With reference to Fig. 12, the preferred component values are shown in the drawing figure. Additionally, the components formed by conductor material 50 are shown in heavy black lines while the remaining components are conventionally soldered to preamplifier section 68 with other portions conductor material 50 forming the interconnections conventional for a

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printed circuit board. Received signals pass through respective 180 degree delay lines 86 and 88, 90 degree hybrid combiner 89, and thence into low pass filter 90 which includes choke 92, resistor R1, capacitors C1, C2, and C3 and inductors L1 and L2. As shown in Fig. 12, components 92, C1-C3, and L1-2 are formed by the particular configuration of conductor material 50 as illustrated in more detail in Fig. 6. Resistor R1 is physically placed through substrate 44 from outboard face 46 as shown in Fig. 5.

Low pass filter 90 is coupled with preamplifier 41 by capacitor C4 (100 pF). Entering signals pass through a bias choke for input matching comprised of inductors L3 and L4 connected as shown. Signal preamplification is accomplished by the circuit composed of field effect transistor Q1 (type AT10136), capacitors C5 and C6, and resistor R2 all connected as shown.

An output matching network connected to the drain of Q1 includes inductors L5 And L6, resistor R3, and capacitor C7. The signal output from capacitor C6 is transmitted by way of 50 ohm transmission line 94 to connector assembly 32 having an RF choke connected thereto comprised of inductor L7 and capacitor C8. Constant bias is provided to transistor Q1 by the network composed of capacitors C9, composed of C9, C10, and C11, resistors R4, R5, R6, and R7, bipolar transistor Q2 (type MMB3906) and Zener diode Z1 (type MMBZ5234).

Fig. 7 illustrates the formation of signal receiving assembly 28. To accomplish this, flexible substrate 44 is rolled to form a tubularly shaped member which is held in formation at the upper end by crossover arm 36 soldered to diametrically opposed upper antenna elements 70 and 74, and by crossover arm 38 soldered to diametrically opposed upper antenna elements 72 and 76. Additionally, support disk 40 is soldered to soldering bands 96, 98, 100, and 102 formed from conductor material 50. In this position, support disk 40 defines a ground plane between the antenna elements and the other components which, in combination with shielding section 54, provides effective electromagnetic isolation. Finally, soldering bands 104 and 106 are overlapped and soldered in place.

Inspection of Figs. 5 and 6 illustrate that preamplifier section 68 is separated by slot 109 along the upper edge thereof from antenna sections 52 and 64. This allows preamplifier section 68 to be creased along crease

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line 108 so that preamplifier section 68 remains planar and is maintained by support plate 42, as illustrated in Fig. 8.

5 Figs. 7 and 11 illustrate that formation of substrate 44 into a tubular configuration has the effect of presenting the antenna elements into a helical configuration with the capacitive coupling of elements 56-62 and 70-76, four printed antenna filaments are created (hence quadrifiler).

10 As illustrated in Figs. 8-11, elongated, tubular housing 30 includes housing portions 110, 112 which form housing 30. Housing portion 112 includes connector opening 114 and friction elements slot 116. Housing 30 is preferably composed of XX which provides the desired dielectric.

15 Connector 32 includes tubularly shaped knurled portion 118, signal coupler 120, washer 122, nut 124, friction element 126, spring 128, and cover 129. For assembly of antenna 14, signal receiving assembly 28 is placed within housing portion 112 with screw 130 securing support plate 42 and thereby preamplifier section 41 to housing portion number 110. The threaded end of coupler 120 is then placed through knurled portion 118 and connector opening 114, and held in place by washer 122 and nut 124 threadedly secured to coupler 120. Friction elements 126 is placed through slot 116 and held in biased position therethrough by spring 128, all as illustrated in Fig. 11. In the preferred embodiment use, the exposed end of coupler 120 plugs into signal processor 12 at connector 16 thereof. The friction between friction element 126 and knurled portion 118 holds antenna 18 after rotation to the desired position.

25 As those skilled in the art will appreciate from the above discussion, antenna 14 can be manufactured very economically while at the same time providing the high precision and sensitivity required for navigation. Additionally, the unique design of antenna 14 provides a sensitivity approximately 15 degrees below horizontal. With this increased capability, antenna 14 need not be held in a perfectly vertical position, but rather, can deviate as much as 15 degrees therefrom and still be sensitive to signals from satellites near the horizon as further illustrated in the antenna range graph of Appendix I incorporated as part of the disclosure hereof. This enhances the utility of navigator 10 and further increases the convenience when hand-held by user.

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Having thus described the preferred embodiment of the present invention, the following is claimed as new and desired to be secured by Letters Patent:

CLAIMS:

1. A global positioning satellite navigation unit comprising:
an antenna operable for receiving global positioning satellite signals
and including four, helically configured, antenna filaments;
5 a signal processing unit operable for receiving navigation signals
from said antenna, for processing said navigation signals, and
responsive thereto for displaying navigation data, said signal
processing unit including --
means for operably coupling with a remote, fixed satellite
10 signal receiving antenna,
means for connecting with a mounting rack,
a quadrifiler helical satellite signal receiving antenna,
means for coupling with said helical antenna, and
battery means for providing operating power for said unit.
15
2. An antenna for receiving navigation signals from a source
thereof such as global positioning satellites, said antenna comprising:
a flexible, dielectric substrate presenting an elongated, tubular
configuration and presenting inboard and outboard faces,
20 a plurality of elongated, helically configured, antenna filaments
composed of thin films of conductive material printed on said
faces; and
means for operably coupling said antenna with a signal processing
unit operable for processing navigation signals received by
25 said antenna.

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3. A method of producing an antenna for receiving navigation signals from a source thereof such as global positioning satellites, said method comprising the steps of:

5 depositing a thin film of conductive material on at least one face of a flexible sheet of dielectric substrate and configuring said material to present a plurality of antenna elements;

forming said sheet into an elongated tubular member,
said antenna elements being configured to form antenna filaments
presenting a helical configuration relative to said tubular
10 member; and

enclosing said tubular member in a protective housing.

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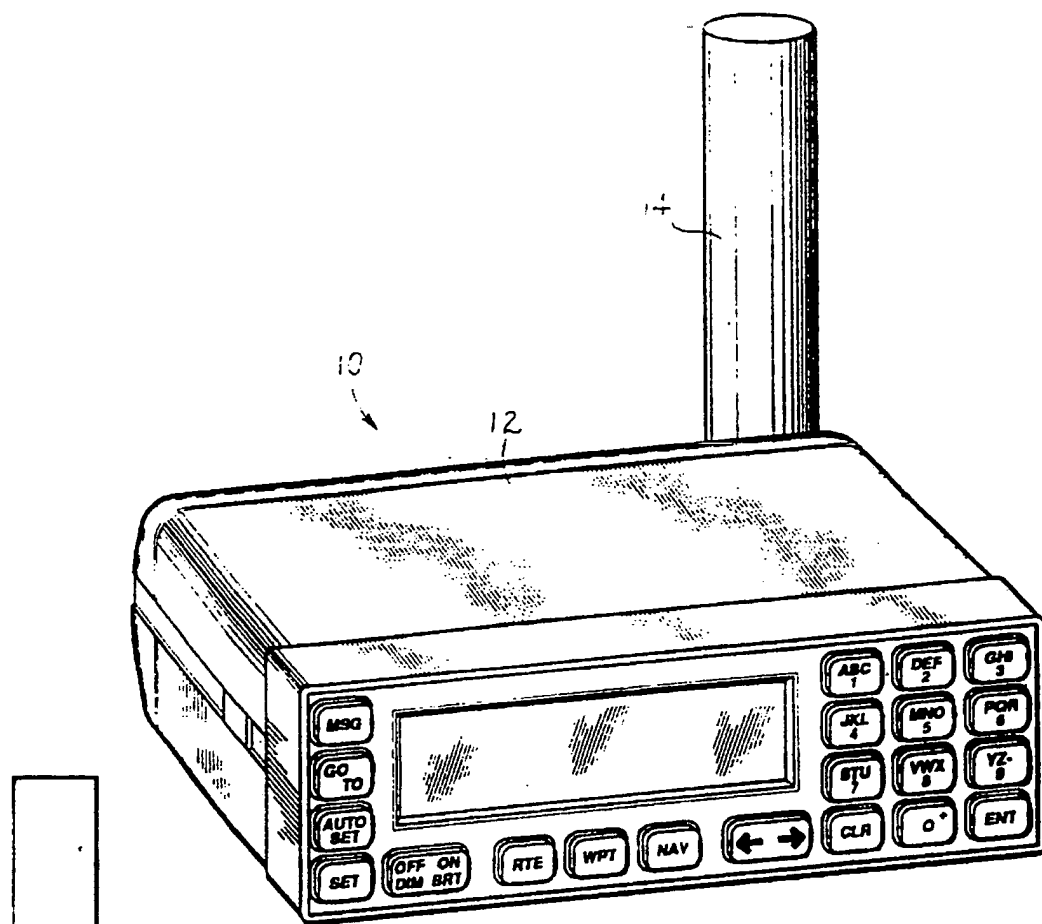


Fig. 1

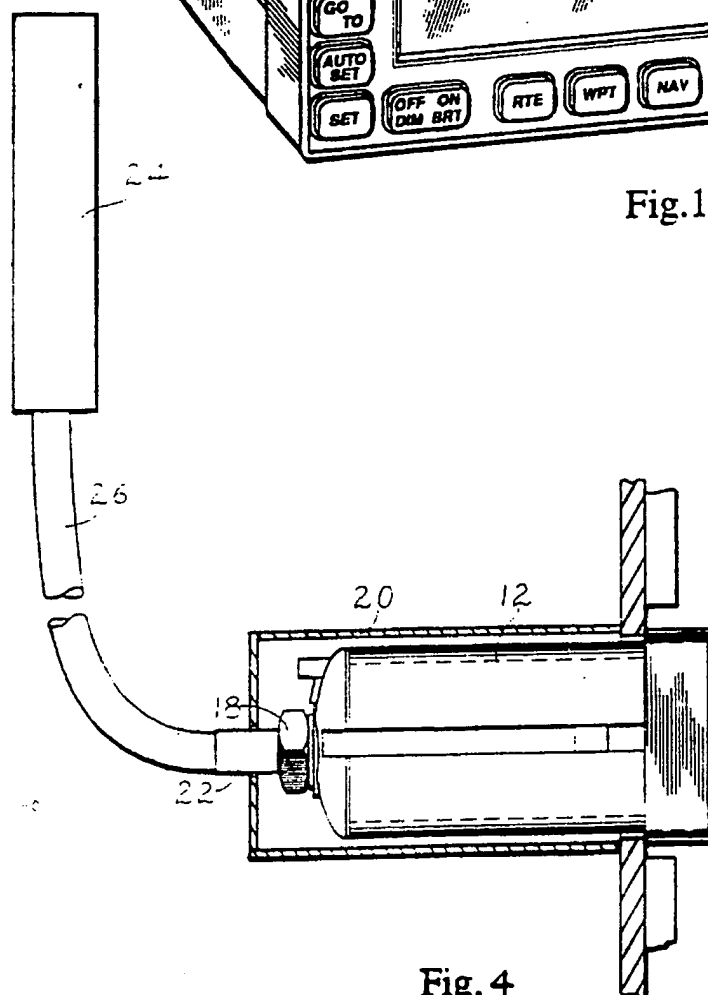


Fig. 4

SUBSTITUTE SHEET

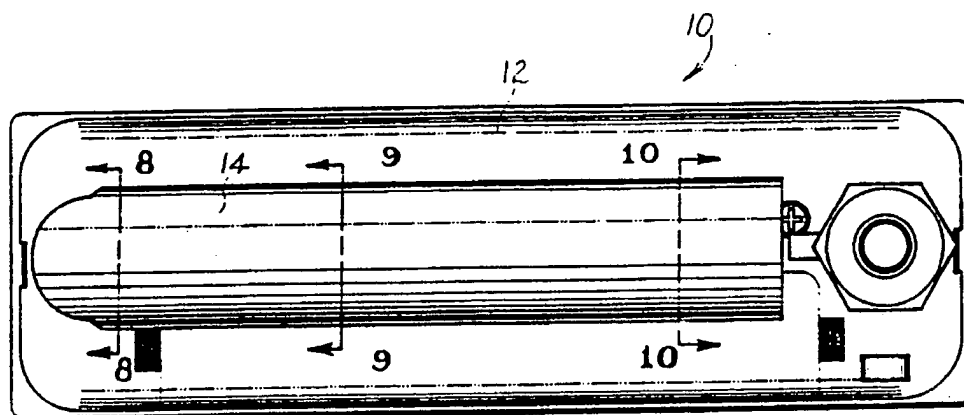


Fig.2

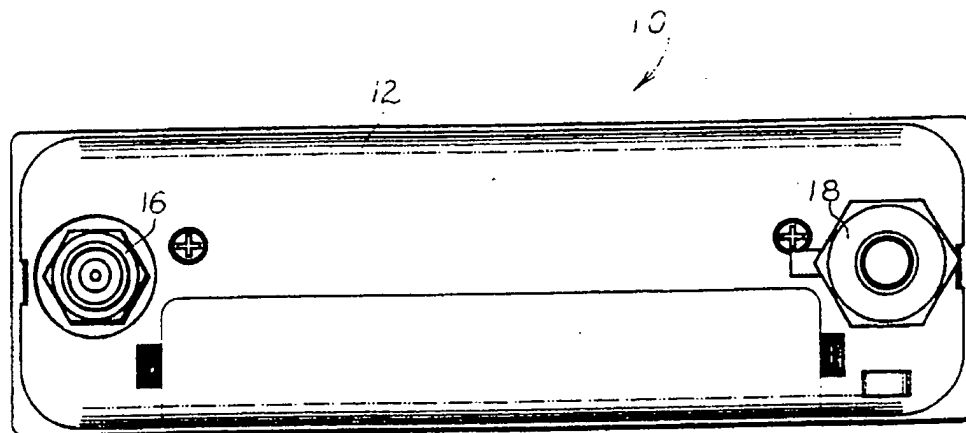


Fig.3

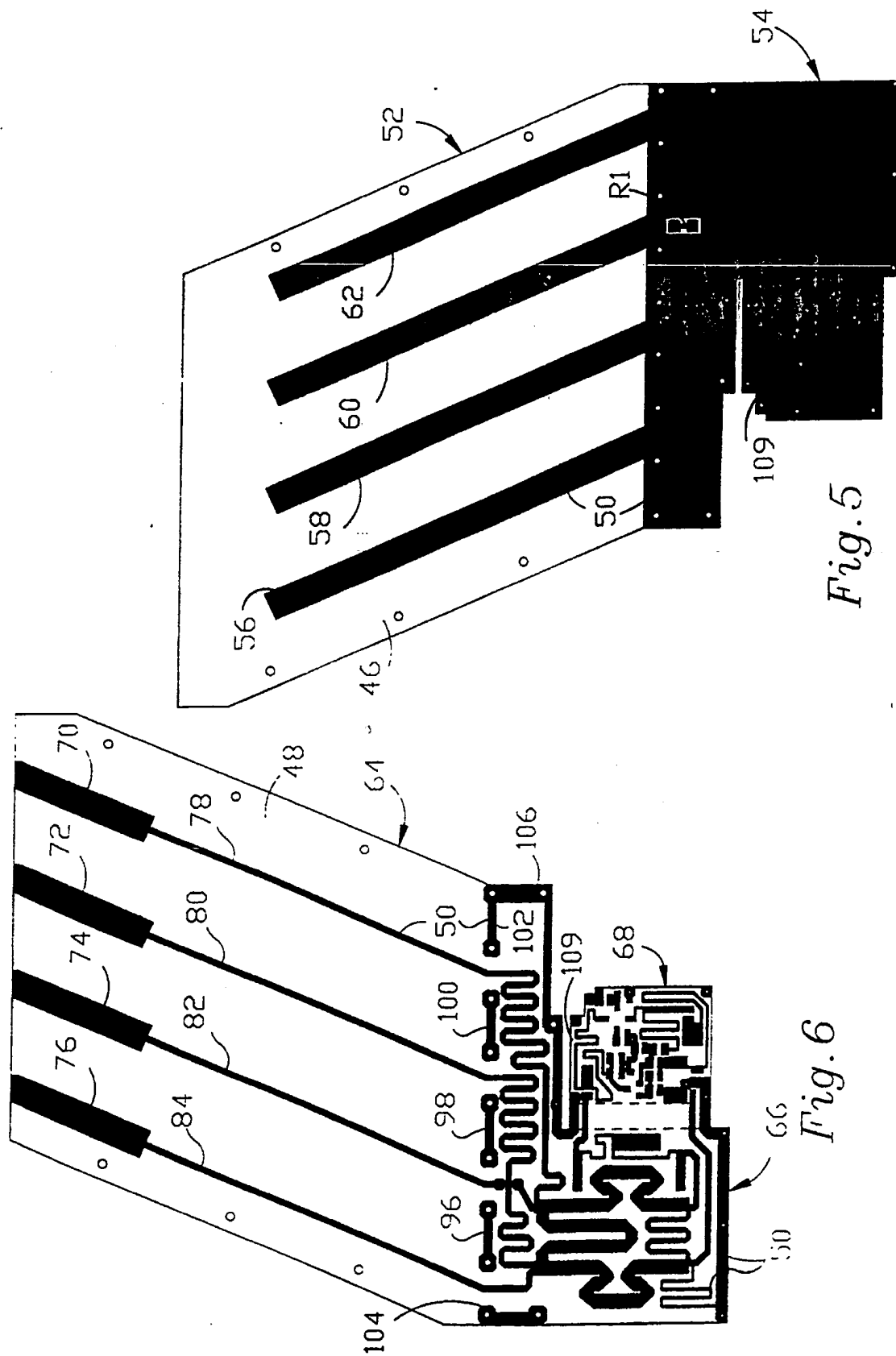
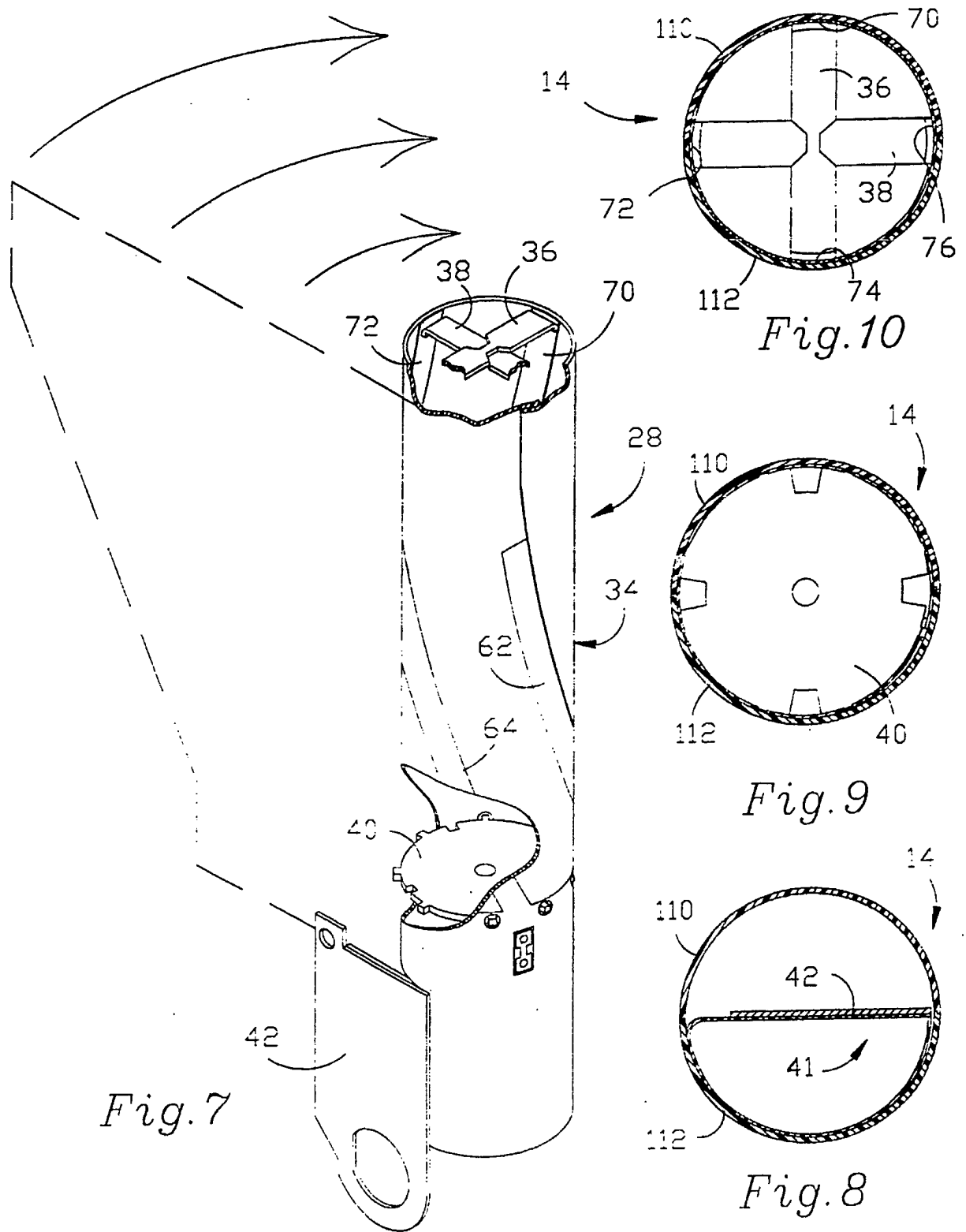


Fig. 5

Fig. 6



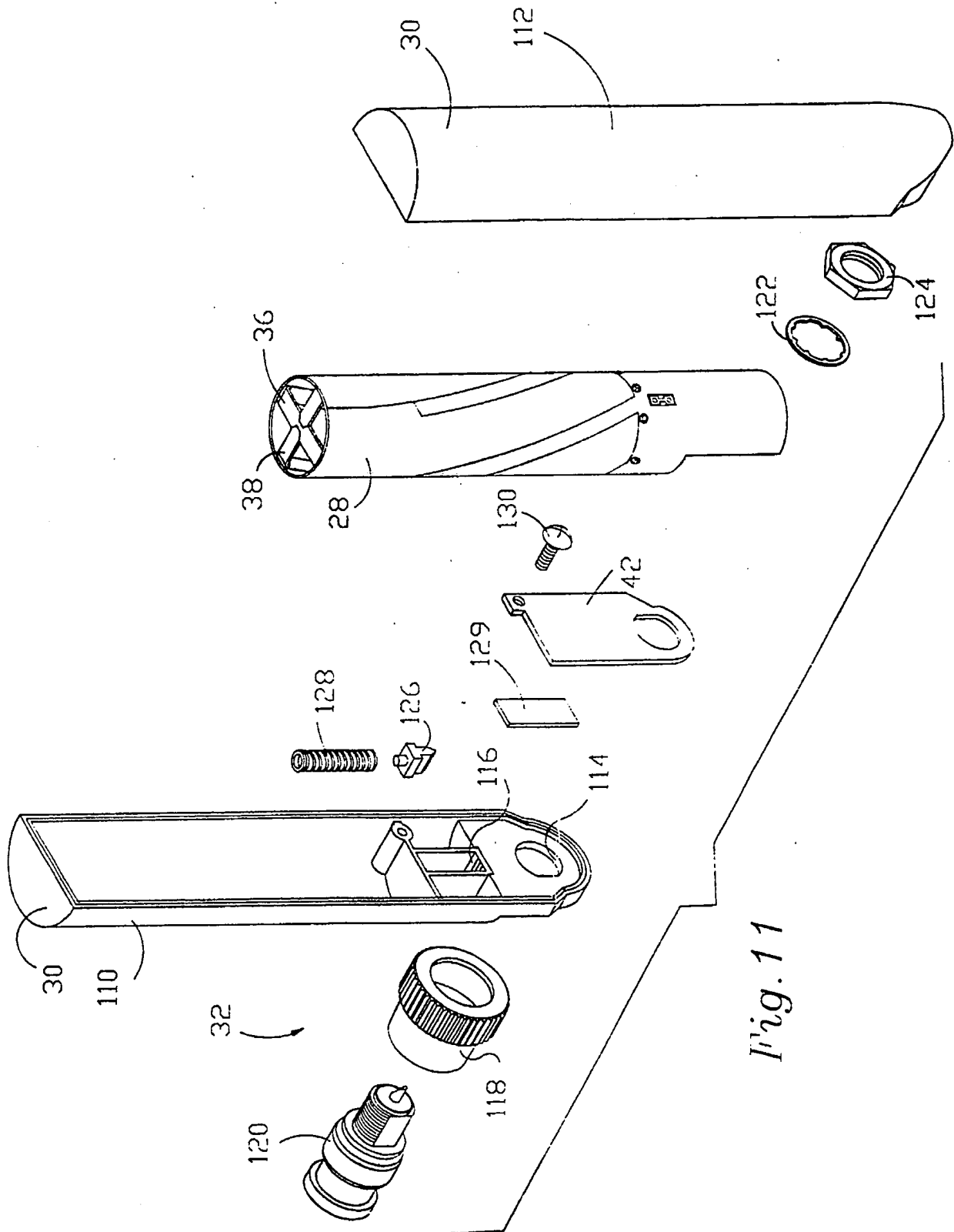


Fig. 11

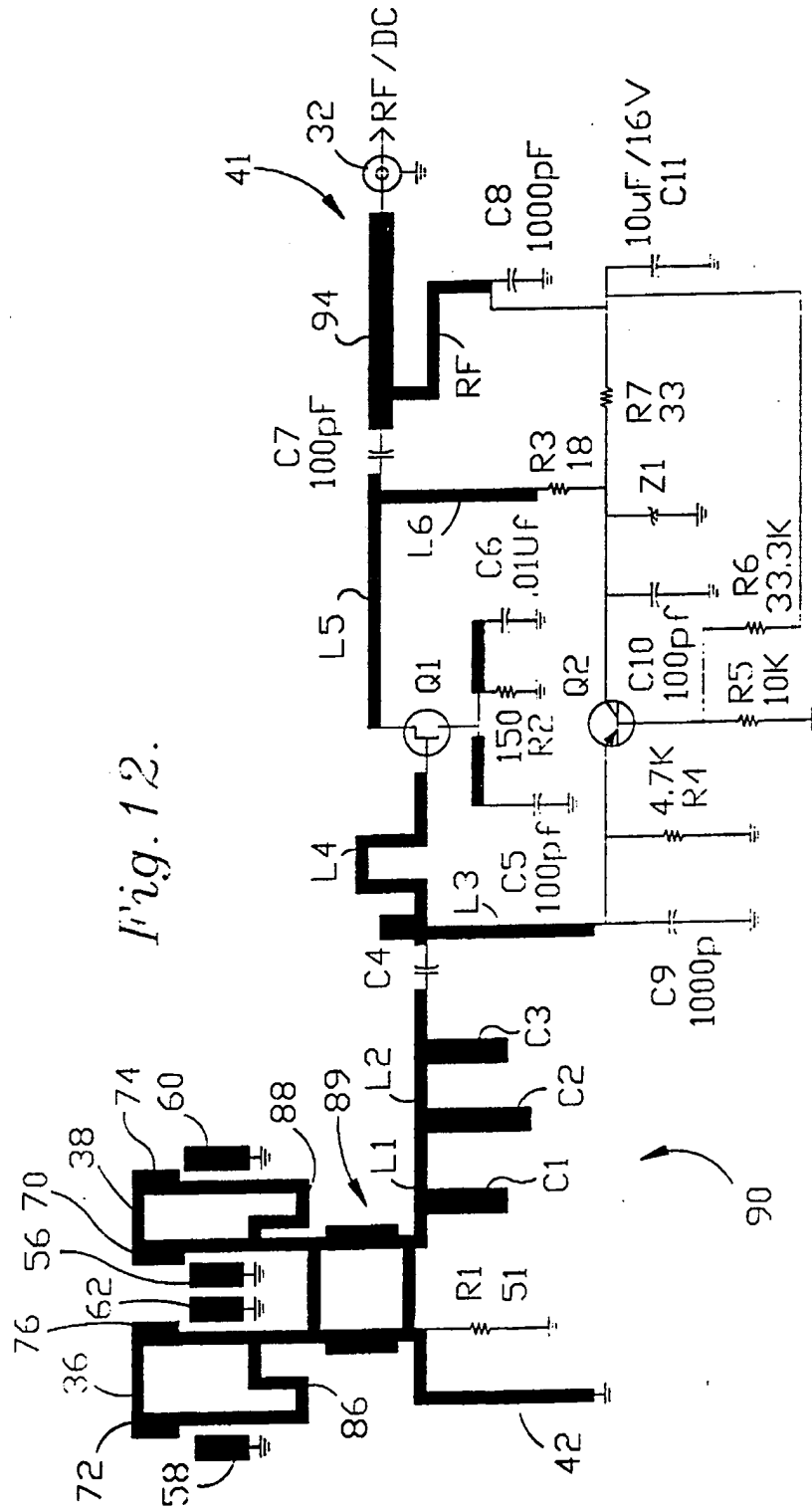
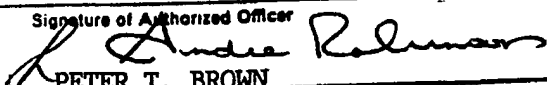


Fig. 12.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No. PCT/US91/06927

I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (if several classification symbols apply, indicate all) ⁶		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC IPC(5); H01Q 11/08, 1/24, 1/36 US CL : 343/895, 700MS		
II. FIELDS SEARCHED		
Minimum Documentation Searched ⁷		
Classification System	Classification Symbols	
US CL	343/700MS, 792, 5, 895	
Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation to the Extent that such Documents are Included in the Fields Searched ⁸		
III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT ⁹		
Category ¹⁰	Citation of Document, ¹¹ with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages ¹²	Relevant to Claim No. ¹³
X Y	Magellan Systems Corporation Advertisement, Published Prior to 26 September 1990, "Magellan Hits the Mark with Affordable GPS Positioning", 2 pages (Note Page 2, column 1 and also "Accessories")	$\frac{1}{3}$
X	US, A, 4,148,030 (FOLDES) 03 APRIL 1979 Note figure 4, figure 4, column 2, lines 43-50 & col. 4, lines 31-51.	2
Y	EP, A, 0320404 (AURIOL) 14 JUNE 1989 Note abstract and advantage and figures 2A-2D.	3
A	Robertson-Shipmate, Inc. Advertisement, Published Prior to 26 September 1990, "Shipmate RS 5300" 2 pages (Note Page 1, column 2, diagram on page 1, column 1.	1
A	JP,A , 57-099006 (KOFUCHI ET AL.) 19 JUNE 1982 See purpose, Constitution and all figures.	2,3
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International Searching Authority		Signature of Authorized Officer
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